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# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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## A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

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No. 7.

### JULY.

We greet the glorious month July  
When ripened fruit and grain we save;  
The month our Nation's flag floats high,  
O'er land and sea above the brave.

#### AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA:

**A**MARYLLIS BELLADONNA is a bulbous plant from the Cape of Good Hope. It is hardy in the South, but must be grown in a large pot or tub at the North. The foliage develops in the spring, and after this thoroughly matures the flower scapes push up to the height of a foot or more, and expand an umbel of rosy-white flowers about the size of a White Lily.

The bulb is especially adapted for the South, and to prepare the bed throw out the soil to the depth of three feet, then put in a layer of bricks or pots to the depth of six inches to insure drainage. Over this place a layer of manure several inches deep, and then fill in the soil which should be rich, sandy, porous loam. If the soil is tenacious add to it a liberal portion of sandy leaf mold or woods earth, also some sand, stirring it thoroughly in.

After treading the soil set the bulbs four inches deep and mulch with stable litter. The bulbs produce large, fleshy roots which remain during the winter, and the leaves

will develop early in spring. Upon the vigor of the leaves depends the beauty of the scapes of bloom in autumn. The bulbs become very large, and should be set a foot apart in the bed in alternate rows. If there is danger of frost during winter, protect by a good covering of straw or fodder. To grow in the house use large pots or tubs with well drained soil similar to that recommended for beds. Set the bulbs near the surface of the soil, and do not disturb them from year to year. When the plants begin to grow in the spring, water occasionally with liquid manure, also when the scapes begin to push up in the autumn. Avoid keeping the soil too wet, as it will cause injury to the bulbs. The pots or tubs in which they

are grown can be set in a well ventilated, frost-proof cellar, and the soil watered very sparingly during winter. Bring them to the plant room early in spring and renew the water supply. The plants resent having their roots disturbed by failing to bloom, and it is well to avoid shifting or resetting oftener than is necessary. This is the reason many persons do not succeed in having them bloom. In the South, where the bulbs are planted out to



AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA.

remain undisturbed, a fine display of flowers is produced every year. The improved varieties bear larger flowers and larger clusters than the species, and are to be preferred.



# Park's Floral Magazine.

*A Monthly. Entirely Floral.*

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,  
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

Subscription Price, 10 cents for 1 year, 25 cents for 3 years, or 50 cents for 6 years.

All communications relating to advertising should be directed to J. M. Fogelsanger, 612-614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., who is the advertising representative.

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July, 1917.

**Watering Aspidistra.**—Aspidistra requires but little water, especially during its resting period in winter. In summer apply water more freely, but avoid keeping the soil wet. If watered too freely the roots will be injured and the leaves will turn brown at the tips. If this condition is protracted the plant will be ruined.

**Rex Begonia.**—The Rex, as well as other Begonias, likes a very loose, porous soil. A compost made of rotten garden rubbish, such as weeds and scrapings of walks piled up and allowed to lie for a season, mixed with sharp sand, will be found very desirable. Use good drainage and keep the atmosphere moist. If the pots are set upon a tray covered with Sphagnum Moss, and some Moss placed over the soil in the pots, the plants will

thrive all the better. Do not attempt to grow Rex Begonias or any other Begonias in a hard, tenacious garden soil, the result will be anything but satisfactory.

**Starting Perennials.**—Most of the handsome Perennials are readily started from seeds, although there are few of them that germinate so promptly as many of the Annuals. As a rule, the Perennials can be successfully started in July in a protected bed, the soil kept moist until the plants appear. Keep the bed covered with a cloth or paper, removing the covering as soon as the plants show. Such plants as Hollyhock, Campanula, Foxglove and Rudbeckia can be sown in the bed where the plants are to bloom, and in that case sowing may be deferred until the month of August. Where plants are to be transplanted, however, it is well to sow as early in the season as possible, say in May or early June, as transplanting always hinders the early development and blooming of a plant. The Biennials and Perennials are so easily grown, and are so showy and beautiful that it seems strange they are not generally cultivated.

## CANTERBURY BELLS.

**C**ANTERBURY BELL is a beautiful biennial growing two feet high, the plants branching in pyramidal form, and covered with large, showy, bell-shaped flowers during early summer. The plants are readily started from seeds sown the previous year, during May, June or July. When the seeds are sown late the plants should not be transplanted, if you wish them to bloom the following season. They like a rather sandy, well-

drained soil and a sunny situation. In a moist soil and shady location the plants are liable to damp off or suffer from the blight during the early spring.



FLOWERS OF CANTERBURY BELL.

The plants should stand one foot apart. The flowers are double and single in form, and also bell-shaped surrounded by a large open cup. The colors range from white to crimson, also shades of blue and striped. They are among the most attractive of garden flowers. Plants will sometimes bloom the third year, but as a rule they are true biennials.

## Keeping Caladium Tubers.

When frost comes in autumn Caladium tubers should be dried off and kept in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees. If they are packed in a box with cotton about them, it will keep the air and changes of temperature from affecting them, and they will come out in the spring in perfect condition. The tubers can also be packed in sawdust or sand. They should be taken out early in spring and started in pots, or they may be kept until the ground is warm then bedded out. They do well in a dense shade and with an abundance of water while growing.

**Nelumbium.**—You can bed your Nelumbium Lilies deep in a rich soil with which has been incorporated some stable litter. The tubers sometimes reach the depth in the soil of two feet, and covered with two feet of water. However, it is not necessary to have them planted so deep, nor covered so deep with water, provided they are safe from frost. They should have full sunshine, and the water should be kept pure by introducing a slight stream and a few gold fish or other fish that are insectivorous. When once established the plants will take care of themselves, if kept free from frost.

**CINERARIAS.**

**T**HESE ARE EASILY grown from seeds started in early spring or summer. As soon as the little seedlings are large enough prick them out into a shallow tray of woods earth, setting them one inch apart. When they begin to crowd in this, pot the plants in two-and-a-half inch pots, and set the pots on a tray with sphagnum moss under and between the pots. As soon as the roots begin to crowd in the pots, shift into three-inch pots, and later into four-inch pots, and finally into five-inch pots. The soil should be porous and well drained, such as sandy woods earth or sandy leaf mold with a little thoroughly decayed manure added. In summer set the plants where they will be shaded from the hot sun of mid day, but where they will get the morning and evening sun. Never allow the plants to



DOUBLE CINERARIAS.

suffer from being pot-bound. Either of these conditions will cause them to become stunted and sickly. The most troublesome pest of the plants is the aphid or green fly. To avoid this you should get tobacco stems or tobacco dust as soon as the plants are pricked out into the shallow trays, as the pest is likely to appear very early, and from the time you first apply the dust until after the blooming period, the tobacco should be continually applied. This is actually necessary in order to grow Cinerarias satisfactorily. After the pest once gets a foothold it is hard to eradicate. This is a case where "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". By heeding these few suggestions any person with a favorable plant window should succeed in having a satisfactory display of Cinerarias.

**Golden Rose.**—A subscriber in Illinois describes a plant which she calls Golden Rose. It blooms early in spring, bearing double flowers one-half inch across. The plant may be *Ranunculus Acris fl. pl.*, which bears double, golden flowers in the spring and continues to bloom more or less throughout the season. It is perfectly hardy, of a creeping habit and always admired.

**Poinsettia.**—When the flowers of Poinsettia fade, cut the plant back and give it a season of rest until mid-summer, when it may be started into growth again. If the plant is not cut back the buds will lack vitality, and the bracts will be small. When cut back severely the buds will be strong and vigorous and the bracts large and handsome.

**ARUM CORNUTUM.**

**T**HIS ARUM is easily grown and almost hardy in southern Pennsylvania. The tubers quickly become of large, blooming size, and they multiply rapidly. The tubers are lifted in autumn and stored in a frost-proof cellar in the same manner as potatoes are stored, and in spring they are planted out or potted, as the case may be. Large tubers do not even require to be potted, but may be given a place upon the window-sill, where they will soon throw out a flower-stem and develop a flower, not unlike a Calla, except that it is a dark red color. When it first opens it has a disagreeable odor for a day or two, at which time it should be removed from the sitting room. This odor, however, soon disappears, and the tuber can be reinstated. Bedded out in the spring the plants will thrive in a moist, shady place and bloom during the summer. It has beautiful foliage and is especially prized on that account. When potted it becomes a handsome window plant.



**Aspidistra.**—This plant will thrive in a dense shade, as well as in a rather sunny situation. Do not over pot it; provide good drainage and a soil composed of fibrous loam, sand, well-rotted pulverized cow chips. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep clean and free from insects. A temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees suits them, but they will endure an occasional freezing temperature, being almost hardy. The green-leaved is hardier than the striped variety and rather more vigorous. The plant should be repotted when the roots begin to crowd. A large pot will accommodate several divided plants and make a beautiful display of foliage.

**Ice Plant.**—The Ice Plant is a species of *Mesembrianthemum* with succulent stems and leaves, which are apparently covered with drops of ice, from whence the common name is derived. The plant is easily grown from seeds and requires a dry, sunny situation and sandy, well-drained soil. It will not thrive in tenacious soil in a shady place.

**Oleander.**—The Oleander delights in a very sandy soil and in a sunny situation. If the soil is tenacious and becomes sour the foliage will turn brown and drop off, and the plant will assume a sickly condition. The remedy is to change the soil, cut the plant back, and encourage renewed growth.



## EDITOR'S LETTER

**M**Y DEAR FRIENDS: The Perennial Gardens were never more beautiful than they are today. The weather has been rather cool and moist, and the garden plants and shrubs have thrived as never before, while the almost perfectly developed flowers appear in the greatest profusion. I wish I could take you with me through the numerous walks, telling you about the various plants and flowers that now so freely adorn the beds, and calling your attention to the peculiar beauty of each, and the situation to which it is adapted. The knowledge gained by seeing a plant in bloom is far more lasting and useful than that from an engraving or description, and it would be my pleasure to speak of the desirable or objectionable qualities, and answer the enquiries of my host of flower enthusiasts. But such a trip is not possible, so I will ask you to go with me on an imaginary visit of inspection.



LAMIUM MACULATUM.



RANUNCULUS.



GERANIUM SANGUINEUM.



LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA.

Passing on you will be pleased with the specimens of Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, literally covered with their charming clusters of double pure white flow-

ers; and still further you will be greeted by a carpet of *Lamium maculatum* that has been beautiful in variegated foliage, and rose and white bloom for many weeks. I can recommend this reliable little creeper, which is perfectly hardy, and blooms more or less all the season until the snow flies.

But here we are at the entrance to the north garden, and turning to the left a grand array of foliage and flowers appears. Near the center of the garden we see an immense clump of Japan Roses, pink and white, in full bloom, and beside them some specimens of silvery, ash-leaved Maple, or Negundo, a splendid, quick-growing shade tree. To the



DROPMORE ANCHUSA

right of this are groups of Perennial Larkspur, Oriental Mullein, and Plume Poppy. A mound of *Geranium sanguineum* attracts attention by its cut foliage and showy carmine bloom. A bed of *Lychnis Chalcedonica* in scarlet and white is admirable, and a little block of Garden Pinks charms us with its beauty and fragrance. One of the magnificent things in this section is a well-developed plant of *Dropmore Anchusa*, its exquisite blue flowers eliciting enthusiastic admiration.

To the left of the Japan Roses some glorious clumps of Canterbury Bell, double and single, are in full bloom. How showy and graceful they are! The rich rose-colored blooms seem to be especially attractive, but the blue and azure and white and striped all claim a share of our admiration. If only flower growers had a knowledge of the beauty of Canterbury Bells, and of how easy they are to grow surely every garden would have a big bed of them.



SWEET WILLIAM.



CRAMBE.

To the left of the Canterbury Bells, near that elegant blooming clump of *Thalictrum* I want you to notice especially the little bed of variegated Sweet Williams. There are Sweet Williams in colors in various parts of the garden, but nothing, to my eye, approaches the beauty of these giant-flowered variegated ones. They are eyed and margined and spotted and striped, large in flower, large in cluster, and all deliciously scented. To those who know only the old-fashioned varieties, these im-



proved Giant Sweet Williams will be a revelation. They are surpassingly beautiful, and cannot be too loudly praised.

To the left of these Sweet Williams there is just now some plants of *Crambe cordifolia* in bloom. I secured these from a big garden in Erfurt the last time I visited Germany. They bloom the latter part of June every year, and make an attractive mass of white bloom, particularly admirable at a distance, as the plants are rather coarse in foliage. The big branching flower-stalks grow to the height of five or six feet, and are so dense and free-blooming that the little Horse-radish-like flowers appear as a filmy white cloud. For the background, or for retired beds upon large grounds this showy hardy perennial can be used to great advantage. It produces seed very sparingly, and the seeds can rarely be obtained.

Near the *Crambe* plants is a vine that will interest you. It is simply *Clematis viticella*, not unlike *Clematis Jackmanii*, but bearing a profusion of small flowers throughout the summer. The flowers are violet in color and rather attractive, but do not approach the glory of the finer varieties of *Clematis Jackmanii*. It has a valuable quality, however, which is lacking in *C. Jackmanii*—the quality of endurance. When once established this *Clematis* will last for years, while the varieties of *C. Jackmanii* are of very uncertain life.

The old-fashioned Johnny-jump-up, pleasing Baby Pansies, you will find blooming freely here and there throughout the garden, purple and gold in various markings. Stately Foxgloves of divers species and varieties may be seen, some four feet high with showy spikes of plain and spotted flowers of fine colors. Plants and groups of Columbine, red and blue and white and yellow in double and single, upright and drooping, long-spurred and short-spurred, are still in evidence, and the huge scarlet and crimson flowers of the Oriental Poppy wave here and there upon their long strong stems. Elegant blocks of *Dianthus deltoides*, the pretty Baby Pink appear among the more pretentious perennials.



JOHNNY-JUMP-UP.

These, my friends, are some of the more desirable of hardy perennials now in bloom. Next month a new collection will greet us, and the scene will change more or less every month until Jack Frost spreads his pure white coverlid of snow, and tucks each plant in its little bed to sleep and rest till the spring awakening.

Your Friend,

LaPark, Pa., June 21, 1917. Geo. W. Park.

**Preserving Antigonon.**—At the North Antigonon *Leptopus* is not hardy, and it can be easily kept over winter by potting the roots firmly and keeping the pot in a frost-proof place; water sparingly during the winter while dormant.

## DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA.

I AM SURE few people have tried growing the *Dimorphotheca* or African Daisy, else they would be more common in gardens. Two years ago a friend gave me a few seeds, which I planted as an experiment. When they first came up, which they did quickly, they looked so much like weeds that I was tempted to pull them up. However, I am glad I did not, for the blossoms were so lovely, and bloomed so constantly all summer, that I saved



DIMORPHOTHECA FLOWER.

every seed. Last summer I had a magnificent row twenty feet long along my front fence, and they attracted more attention than anything in my yard. The blossoms are so graceful and the colors so varied that they are most satisfactory. They require little care, and are fine for cutting, for by changing the water they will last more than a week. Every flower lover should try them.

Mrs. A. M. Boldrick.

Forest Grove, Oregon.

Note.—*Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca* makes a showy and beautiful bed if the plants are set six inches apart each way in a rich sunny bed. They are easily raised from seeds, which germinate readily when fresh, but lose their vitality as they become older.—Ed.

**Marguerite Carnations.**—Last March I planted a five-cent packet of Marguerite Carnation seeds, and I think every one grew. Some plants I bedded out, and some I set in pots, and they were a mass of bloom all summer. The ones in pots bloomed until late in the winter. I had all colors from white to dark red, almost black, and some variegated. During the blooming period I watered them occasionally with liquid manure. I have been successful with every kind of flower seed I ever tried, except *Heliotrope*. These came up and grew to be large plants, but none ever bloomed for me.

Nora Annette.

Vinton Co., Ohio.

**Jacquimont Zinnias.**—The most satisfactory plant for 1916 was the "Jack" Zinnia. The seed was planted in a round Pæony bed making a large circle, in the center of which were three Castor Bean plants. This formed an oval covered from early July till hard frosts with bright bloom. Lilly Little.

Frewsburg, N. Y.



## ABOUT DAHLIAS.

**I**S THERE ANYTHING more gorgeous than a big Dahlia loaded with blooms? The number of shades of the Dahlia is almost without limit, except we believe there has never yet been a hint of blush found in one. They are easily grown, and there are so many families of them that anyone can find something that will suit the taste, if there is any love at all for the beauties.

From the dainty pompon to the great double balls, all are grand. As a rule, they are a wonderfully healthy plant, also, but should be staked when set, and with good stout stakes, too, and then do not neglect to tie them up as they grow, for they are so heavy that a strong wind may in a few moments destroy the work and care of many weeks, where a less heavy plant would have come through safely. In



SPLENDID DAHLIA BLOOMS.

planting, one may use seeds, if planted early in the house, thereby getting some new and unheard of effects. Tubers cut from an old plant, by using care to secure an eye from the main stem, will make fine plants. Or, take slips when about four inches high, place in a favorable location, and they will readily form roots, and bloom almost as early as the ones started from tubers.

Many think that the seedlings will not bloom the first year, but this is a mistake, as they bloom almost as early as do the plants started from tubers. It is well, too, to bear in mind that Dahlias will sometimes revert to the wild state, that is, what were double one year, may the next season throw all single flowers. Also, they sometimes will throw all yellow flowers, when reds and yellows have been grown in close proximity for years.

Dahlias may be grown in almost any climate, and in almost any soil, providing it is not too rich. In that case it has a tendency to produce too much stalk and foliage at the expense of blooms. A field-grown clump of the tubers, that is, just as the plant is taken up in the fall,

will furnish a large number of plants for the next season. They positively must be taken up each year, though, no matter what the climate, as the root is such a mass of tubers that they would not do well otherwise.

How many know that the roots were first imported to this country from Mexico, and that it was thought at an early date that they could be grown commercially for the manufacture of sugar? This, however, did not prove a success, and the propagators turned their attention to beautifying the plant for the garden. Who can say how much farther this work may be carried? Eleanor F. Bartlett.

Warren Co., Minn.

Note.—When in Mexico, near Guadalajara, some years ago, a trip to the mountains disclosed native Dahlias thriving upon the sides of big ravines. The plants were often twelve feet high, the stems covered with a whitish bloom, and the single purple flowers held aloft near the summit. Beautiful, indeed, were those plants growing and blooming luxuriantly among the huge gray rocks in the solitary wilds of the mountains. The mind picture of those Dahlias and their mountain home has been with me ever since, and will be with me as long as life.—Ed.

## Ten Weeks Stock.—Here is my way

of raising Ten Weeks' Stock. First, get the best of seeds; next, sow in flats or pans in the house, or hot-bed about April 20th, (last year I sowed some on May 4th, with fine results). Transplant into a rich, sunny and well-cultivated bed, the very last of May. My garden record states that the plants began blooming July



TEN WEEKS' STOCK.

21st, and on October 22nd there were still some in bloom. Try my way of raising one of the best of blooming plants. In this section the open ground in May is too wet, and June is too dry for germination of the seeds.

Stockton Springs, Me.

G. F. Haskell.

## Easy Way to Raise Foxgloves.

—This old-fashioned flower is now quite improved in color and size. The seeds are very small, but grow without the usual care necessary for small seeds. Sow them in a pot of good soil, cover with glass, and place in sunshine. They will grow strong, but will not bloom the first year; but "possess your soul in patience" for they will surely reward you in due time. They are so stately and dignified against the fence or wall, and fine as a background for smaller plants. They need plenty of fertilizer. Mrs. J. F. Warren.

Fresno Co., Cal.

**Delphinium.**—A bed of the choice, new varieties of single and double perennial Larkspur (Delphinium) is a sight not soon to be forgotten. It is beautiful beyond description.

Barre, Vt.

Mabel A. Griffin.



## GARDEN HINTS.

**H**YBRID PERPETUAL or June Roses should be pruned after their flowering season is over, to encourage a display in the fall. Cut out all old and weak growths, and mulch the ground with coarse, well-rotted stable litter. This will encourage new shoots and bloom. The Hybrid Tea and the Tea Roses can also be pruned after blooming, especially the Hybrid Teas. Tea Roses are generally pruned but little, all sickly and weak wood being removed. The latter two classes of Roses can be depended upon to bloom throughout the summer and fall months under favorable conditions.

Keep your lawn in good condition by mowing once a week. During the hottest part of summer the clippings can be left on the lawn, as the sun quickly dries them, but the clippings protect the grass roots and keep them cool.

Prune Climbing Roses directly after they bloom, as this years' wood will bear next years flowers. Cut out all dead and sickly growth, leaving the strongest shoots intact.

Black lice on Chrysanthemums are a species of Aphid, and two or three applications of a good strong tobacco tea will eradicate them. This pest also appears as green lice on Roses and other plants, and blue on Asters.

When your Pansy plants commence to give out, the latter part of July or August, cut them nearly to the roots, fork some cow manure around them, and they will reward you with a new lease of life. The blossoms will be larger as the cooler weather of fall approaches, for the plants cannot be expected to do their best during the hot, dry weather of mid-summer.

Richmond, Va.

A. McAuley.

### Bulbs Planted at Christmas.—

Last year at Christmas I received some Hyacinth and Darwin Tulip bulbs, also one Narcissus. At first I did not know what to do with them, I had no room for them in the house, and the ground was frozen hard. Well I chopped out some frozen dirt in the garden, thawed it out in the house, put it in a box about one by three feet and a foot deep, put in the bulbs, put soil over them, then covered well with leaves and trash; and behold, in the spring all came up—the Hyacinths a pink and a white, and several of the Tulips rewarded me with blossoms. I bedded them last fall and this spring have blooms from all. So don't despair at any time, but give the beauties half a chance, and they will do their part.

Clarke Co., Ia.

Addie Myers.

**Asparagus and Palm.**—Two years ago I sowed a packet of Asparagus Sprengeri and raised some beautiful plants. I have kept them in my room for two winters and enjoy their cheerful green. From a packet of Palm seeds I raised three nice plants, but lost two by transplanting.

Mrs. W. A. Chester.

Davidson, N. C.

## OLD ROSE PLANTS.

**I**T IS NECESSARY to cut Tea Roses back every year. When this has been done for many years the bushes grow large above the root, becoming unsightly, and the flowers are not so large, while the plants give few blooms. One dislikes to destroy the old bushes to begin with small ones again. The best way to preserve the plants is to make a neat box of boards, three feet long, and about eight inches wide, around each bush. Fill the box with rich soil, and you will have of the old favorite a new and handsome plant. The whole bed may, of course, be boxed and filled in. If this boxing cannot be done, it is a good plan to dig out the plants before they begin to develop leaves, and set them back deep enough to entirely cover the stumpy base. Tea Roses cared for properly live for many years, and each bush becomes a friend too dear to lose.

E. F. W.

Iredell Co., N. C.



ROSES.

**Clivia or Amaryllis.**—Why grow Amaryllis when so uncertain? Why not Clivias? These are evergreen. The long strap leaves are like an Amaryllis except they never die off, and need but little rest. When their blooming times come, spring and often fall, nothing can prevent them sending up the tall stem with from ten to twenty-five orange-colored flowers on each stem. Large red seed-pods follow the flowers. The seeds start quickly and grow readily; they seem to realize that Easter should be welcomed with flowers.

The roots are fleshy, and ever crowding for room, requiring repotting often; then as they bud they start sending out young plants from the base, which can soon be taken off, and each will be found to have roots of its own. Give me the Clivias, lots of them, as thoroughly dependable. I have eight plants now in full bud that will greet Easter with a blaze of glory.

Mrs. G. W. Bain.

Nassau, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1917.

**Canterbury Bell.**—The Canterbury Bell, catalogued as Campanula medium, and popularly known as Bell-flower, is a hardy herbaceous plant that has been a favorite in our gardens ever since our Grandmother's day, and is still deserving of a place wherever a plant of sterling merit is desired. It blooms in great profusion throughout a large part of the season. Its flowers are white, blue, azure, rose, rosy carmine and striped. Some varieties grow to a height of three feet, while others are more dwarf in habit. Some sorts are really bell-shaped, while some are shaped more like a saucer than anything else. The seeds must be sown the previous season if flowers are desired the next year.

Mrs. Elsie Stoner.

Chester Co., Pa., April 13, 1917.

## THE MORNING GLORY.

Like to beauty out of ashes,  
Like a spirit from the tomb,  
In the glory of the morning  
Does the Morning Glory bloom,  
All the air benign with sweetness,  
Breathing half of heaven's completeness,  
Rife the air with its perfume.

In the depths of earth unlighted  
By the beaming of the sun,  
Lies the seed, till Nature calling,  
Says the beauty sleep is done.  
Through the cold, moist earth emerging,  
How it sets its sweetness surging,  
Through the heart of everyone.

Morning Glory, morn without you  
Would seem dull and half forlorn;  
So I thank the Master Giver  
For the day that you were born,  
When to finish His designing,  
Named you, in your sweetness vining—  
Named you Empress of the morn.

In the other blissful morning,  
When the hills with light are kissed,  
When we pass from out the shadows  
Through the silver veiling mist,  
Will the Morning Glories clamber  
O'er the shining walls of amber,  
Garnet, gold and amethyst?

Center Point, W. Va.

Dan Sweeney.

## RED ROSES.

The Roses bright, of crimson hue,  
Remind me of quotations two.  
One, written long ago,  
Speaks of our Savior, as the Rose  
That on the plain of Sharon grows,  
When balmy breezes blow.

The other, gives us words of cheer  
For days when skies are dark and drear,  
O'er wintry earth below  
Remember: roots of Roses red  
Are kept alive, beneath a bed  
Of frost, and ice, and snow.

Newark, Del.

A. M. E. Kimble.

## A QUESTION.

Some simple question oft wisdom forstalls,  
And the sage is puzzled, who undertakes  
To inform. Although it is night that falls,  
It is always the day that breaks?

Shelbyville, Ind.

Alonza L. Rice.

## FLORAL POETRY.

## A JEWEL.

As I wandered down the pathway  
With my heart so light and gay,  
I found a beautiful diamond  
Sparkling bright beside my way.

And as I looked upon the treasure,  
As it shone so wondrous fair,  
I said 'tis God's own treasure,  
And I know He placed it there.

For never so bright a jewel  
Was brought from the diamond field,  
And never could another gem  
Such wondrous light reveal.

This gem was a tiny dewdrop  
That hung on a Passion Vine;  
It came that night from Heaven,  
And reflected His love divine.

Talent, Oregon

Mary O. Carey.

## THE BIRD.

It was a little bird,  
That sat upon a tree;  
It sang, and sang, and sang,  
And this it sang to me;

"Come into the wildwood  
Oh come, oh come with me;"  
Sang the little bird,  
Sitting in the tree.

Tell me of the wildwood,  
Little bird I pray;  
Tell me all about it,  
This very, very day.

Sing to me of sunshine,  
Sing to me of shade,  
Sing to me of nesting time  
And all the joys you've made.

Hopkinton, Ia.

Hattie Steward.

## SOW THESE PERENNIALS NOW.

Price, per packet, 5 cents. The full collection, 35 packets, mailed, for \$1.50.

**Aquilegia**, Columbine, Fine. Large-flowered, hardy garden perennials, 2 to 3 ft., blooms spring and summer. Complete mixture, all sorts.  
**Anthemis** Kelway, free-blooming daisy-like, 2 ft.; golden bloom, showy.  
**Arabis Alpina**, white, blooms in early spring; dwarf, very effective.  
**Aubrietia**, mixed; trailing plants, a carpet of early purple bloom.  
**Agrostemma coronaria**, 2 feet, showy white and scarlet bloom.  
**Alyssum saxatile**, 1 ft.; spring-blooming; profusion of golden clusters.  
**Aster**, perennial; rich autumn bloom: blue, azure, white, all sorts mixed.  
**Baptisia australis**, pea-like spikes; 2 feet, blue, splendid.  
**Bellis**, Double Daisy, Giant white, red, elegant edging, fine.  
**Campanula**, Canterbury Bell, Single, Double, Cup and Saucer, all colors.  
**Carnation**, Choice Double Garden, rich in colors and fragrance.

**Coreopsis** Eldorado, long-stems, gold bloom in profusion, choice perennial.  
**Delphinium**, Larkspur, six feet, erect showy spikes; many colors mixed.  
**Digitalis**, Foxglove, stately spikes of bells, many fine colors mixed.  
**Gaillardia grandiflora**, ever-blooming long-stemmed flowers, rich colors.  
**Gypsophila paniculata**, fine, clouds of white bloom, splendid for bouquets.  
**Hibiscus**, Meehan's Hybrids, huge flowers from white to crimson; 6 ft.  
**Hollyhock**, Finest Double, 5 to 8 feet; blooms all summer; all colors, grand.  
**Iris**, finest mixture of German, Siberian and Japanese sorts.  
**Linum Perenne**, 1 ft.; lovely blue, rose, white flowers all season.  
**Malva Moschata**, very free-blooming, large showy rose and white flowers.  
**Matricaria Capensis**, the pretty, free-blooming double white Feverfew.  
**Monarda fistulosa**, 3 feet; elegant, showy heads of rosy bloom.

**Myosotis palustris**, hardy blue Forget-me-not, charming.  
**Pinks**, Clove-scented, Double and Single; various shades, exquisite.  
**Platycodon**, 2 feet; large blue, white flowers throughout autumn.  
**Poppy**, perennial, 3 feet, huge flowers, richest colors, gorgeous.  
**Primrose**, Hardy, early spring flowers, many colors; beautiful.  
**Pyrethrum**, Perennial Cosmos; fine; daisy-like, white, rose, crimson.  
**Rudbeckia**, superb rich golden bloom throughout autumn.  
**Saponaria ocyroides**, spring-blooming; low; a carpet of bloom.  
**Sweet Rocket**, 2 ft.; Phlox-like, sweet panicles during spring.  
**Sweet William**, Improved, superb large sweet bloom in large clusters.  
**Viola odorata**, fragrant English sweet Violet, all colors mixed.  
**Wall Flower**, lovely scented bloom in spikes; many shades.

The above are all lasting, beautiful hardy perennials for the garden. Sow this month and they will bloom next year. Do not delay. Send \$1.50 for a packet of each (35 packets). They will make a glorious display next year, and you will thank me for advising their culture. Cultural directions free.

**AMARYLLIS BULBS**:—Aigberth Giant, 75c; Belladonna, 50c; Formosissimi, 35c; Johnsonii, 35c. Order now. Others: Clivia miniata, Golden Calla, Aspidistra variegata, Farfugium, Crinum Powellii, 25c each; Nelumbium, 75c.

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.



## BETTY.

Written by Dorothy Lintner.  
Chapter XIV.

### HAPPY DAYS.

Ten years have passed by. Ten happy, short years have glided by so quickly. Betty and June both have loving husbands and darling children.

Betty, now Mrs. Richard A. Lewis, is the mother of two children. Her nine year old son, Richard Jr., is a handsome lad. For five years he was their only child, and then one day Betty presented him with a little baby sister. He loved her from a tiny baby, and was always taking care of Alice June, his little sister. Now she is a pretty little girl of four years.

Their home is cozy and pretty. It is next to Betty's old home, a beautiful lawn surrounds it. The lawn is like velvet, and the flowers are well kept, trees of all kind shade it. But the yard at the back of the house, oh! It slopes, and there is the same little brook where Betty and June played when they were children, and now their children play there day after day.

Mrs. Jack LaVon, no longer June Lewis, is very happy. Her home is next to her mother's, and is just as cozy as Betty's. She also has two children, a pretty little daughter of eight years, and a most precious son—only two weeks old. The daughter, Maxine Elizabeth, is very much like her pretty mother; the proud father says with earnestness "My son resembles me, I'm sure," oh, how that makes June laugh.

June and Betty's parents both claim to be the happiest grandparents living.

"Baby" James LaVon is no longer a baby, but a healthy lad of fourteen years.

Everybody is happy, what more does one wish for when happiness rules?

The little brook glides noiselessly over its pebbled bed. As Browning says:

"God's in His heaven—  
All's right with the world."  
(The end.)

O

To those who enjoyed reading "Betty".

Dear Friends:—This is the last chapter of "Betty," and I have something to say to you. I have done my best to make "Betty" interesting, and hope that you have enjoyed it. All who have read and liked "Betty" will please receive my thanks and appreciation. It has given me pleasure to write the story for this Magazine, in which we are all interested.

Kind wishes to you all,

Dorothy Lintner.

418 N. LaFayette St., South Bend, Ind.



## THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn: Dandelions, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—if he has not drop us a line and we will send circular and prices.

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HUGE PROFITS easily, pleasantly made. We furnish stock and pay you \$6.00 a pair and express charges for all you raise. Contract and book "Fortunes in Hares," 10c. Nothing free.

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Sanderson's Cotton Root Pills; safe and sure cure for delayed periods; price \$2; money refunded if it fails. Address Dr. T. Pierce, Seattle, Wash.

## YES! LIFT A CORN

### OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

## HOW HE QUIT TOBACCO



This veteran, S. B. Lamphere, was addicted to the excessive use of tobacco for many years. He wanted to quit but needed something to help him.

He learned of a free book that tells about tobacco habit and how to conquer it quickly, easily and safely. In a recent

letter he writes; "I have no desire for tobacco any more. I feel like a new man."

Anyone desiring a copy of this book on tobacco habit, smoking and chewing, can get it free, post-paid, by writing to Edward J. Woods, N 360, Station E, New York City. You will be surprised and pleased. Look for quieter nerves, stronger heart, better digestion, improved eye-sight, increased vigor, longer life and other advantages if you quit poisoning yourself.

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A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It.

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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Syracuse, N. Y.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

**From Texas.**—Mr. Park. Well, how are all my dear floral friends? I am still finding delight in cultivating my flowers. We have moved to our suburban home since I wrote last. We have enough ground for lots of flowers also many fruit trees. Besides this we keep a good flock of chickens. What is home without trees and flowers. I have many roses at my new home and they are all blooming.

Dallas, Tex., R. 8,

Mrs. Paul Kautz.



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This simple, safe home treatment removes Goitre without inconvenience or danger. Hundreds of difficult cases that refused to yield to any other treatment have reported immediate results. "My goitre is cured and am feeling fine. I improved before taking medicine a week," says Mrs. C. W. Hahn, of North Jackson, Ohio. Mrs. W. A. Pease, of Creston, B. C., Can., writes: "A friend in Alberta got your treatment and was cured. I concluded to try it, and after using one treatment my goitre entirely disappeared."

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Nervous? \_\_\_\_\_ Hands Tremble? \_\_\_\_\_  
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# City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron to Make Beautiful, Healthy Women and Strong, Vigorous Men

NOW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

Quickly transforms flabby flesh, toneless tissues, and pallid cheeks of weak, anaemic men and women into a perfect glow of health and beauty—Often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

It is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of well-known physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old form of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters received are given below:

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York physician and Medical Author says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron."

Pallor means anemia.

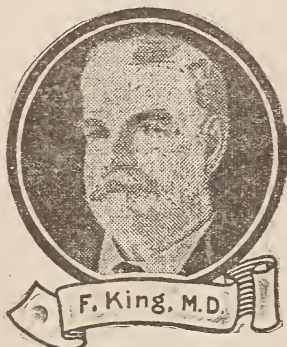
Anæmia means iron deficiency. The skin of anæmic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks.

In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste-pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked are responsible for another grave iron loss.

Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt.

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied both in this country and in great European Medical

Institutions, says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages, I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood."



"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At thirty he was in bad health; at forty-six he was care-worn and nearly all in; now at fifty, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of Youth."

Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly-looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron.

If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

Dr. Schuyler O. Jacques, Visiting Surgeon, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach, on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in 10 days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.







